3.4.4 Transport for Spectators Demand

(1) Venues and Zones

Figure 3-92 shows the venues and zones of the Olympic Games. Spectators going to and coming from each zone were considered and discussed as follows.



Figure 3-92 Venues and Zones

- (2) Transport System around the Venues
- Barra Zone
 The demand characteristics of Barra Zone are as follows:
 - ▶ Peak demand: about 45,000 per hour;
- Competition venues are concentrated (Olympic Park);
- Accommodation for athletes is located (Olympic Village);
 - Traveler information and event information need to be provided for hotel guests
- > BRT is the only mode of access; and
- > BRT terminals are located close to the venues.

Table 3-21 Venues in Barra Zone

Venue	
RIO OLYMPIC PARK	
RIOCENTRO	

The main routes for the spectators in the Barra Zone are as follows:

- Metro 4 and BRT (TransOeste);
- SuperVIA and BRT(TransCarioca); and
- Metro 2 and BRT (TransCarioca).

Arrival at Barra





Departure from Barra



Figure 3-93 Main Flow of Spectators in Barra Zone

[Transportation System by Venue]

Venue	RIO OLYMPIC PARK	To to to the second sec
Gross	OTC – Hall 1 (Basketball) – 6,000	
Seat	OTC – Hall 2 (Judo) – 10,000	
	OTC – Hall 2 (Taekwondo) – 10,000	
	OTC – Hall 3 (Wrestling) – 10,000	
	OTC – Hall 4 (Handball) – 12,000	
	Olympic Hockey Center – 15,000	
	Olympic Tennis Center – 19,750	
	Rio Olympic Velodrome	
	(Cycling - Track) – 5,000	
	Maria Lenk Aquatic Center	Lines-BRT Barra-South Zone
	(Diving) – 6,500	Frequency (bucha) - BRT Barra-South Zow (100° and 295). Defance (an - 100
	Maria Lenk Aquatic Center	Lines-BRT link C Frequency (bushu) - BRT Link C (90)
	(Water Polo) – 6,500	Dutance (m)-100
	Olympic Aquatics Stadium	15hort circuit
	(Swimming, Synchronized Swimming)	
	- 18,000	s Rows SHOWN INCLUSE TROUSER DWS BLATED TO STRICK YOURS
	Rio Olympic Arena	
	(Gymnastics Artistic, Rhythmic) –	
	12,000	
	Rio Olympic Arena	
	(Trampoline) – 12,000	

Figure 3-94 Transport System of Rio Olympic Park

Venue	RIOCENTER
Gross	Pavilion 2 (Boxing) -9,000
Seat	Pavilion 3 (Table Tennis) – 7,000
	Pavilion 4 (Badminton) – 6,500
	Pavilion 6 (Weightlifting) – 6,500

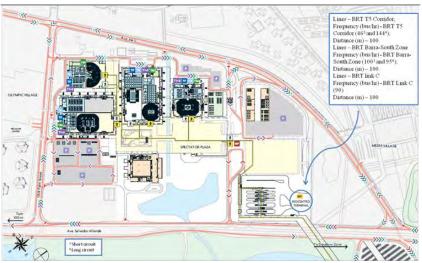


Figure 3-95 Transport System of RioCenter

2) Maracana Zone

The demand characteristics of Maracana Zone are as follows:

- \blacktriangleright Peak demand: about 50,000 60,000 per hour;
- Stadium for ceremonies, football games (capacity: 90,000) and other big events;
 - Visitors will be concentrated in one place all at once
- Metro and SuperVIA stations are adjacent; and
- Local bus stops are also located.

Table 3-22 Venues in Maracana Zone

Venue
MARACANÃ
Sambódromo
São Januário Stadium

The main routes for the spectators in the Maracana Zone are as follows:

- Metro 1, Metro 4 and BRT (TransOeste);
- ➢ SuperVIA; and
- ➢ Metro 2.

Arrival at Barra

Departure from Barra



Figure 3-96 Main Flow of Spectators in Maracana Zone

[Transportation System by Venue]

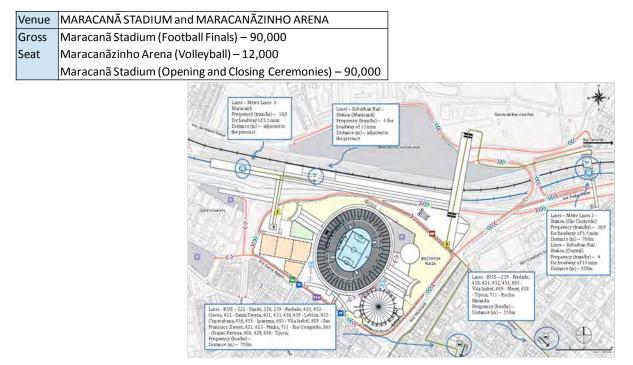


Figure 3-97 Transport System of Maracana Stadium

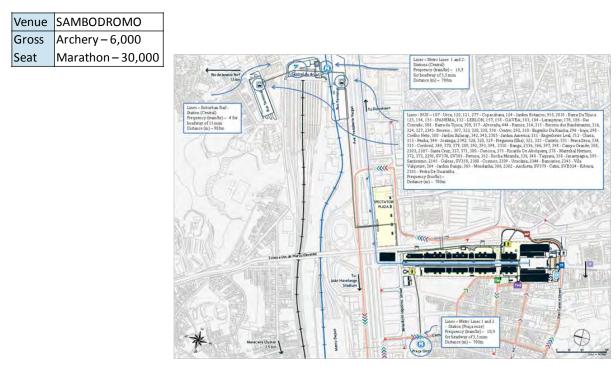


Figure 3-98 Transport System of Sambodromo

3) Rio Stadium

The demand characteristics of Rio Stadium are as follows:

- Peak demand: about 30,000 per hour;
- Large stadium for track and field (capacity: 60,000);
- SuperVIA station is adjacent but Metro station is about 3 km away; and
- Local bus stops are also located.

Table 3-23 Venues in Rio Stadium

Venue	
João Havelange Stadium	

The main routes for the spectators in the Rio Stadium are as follows:

- SuperVIA, Metro 1 and Metro 4; and
- ➢ Metro 2.



Figure 3-99 Main Flow of Spectators in Rio Stadium

[Transportation System by Venue]

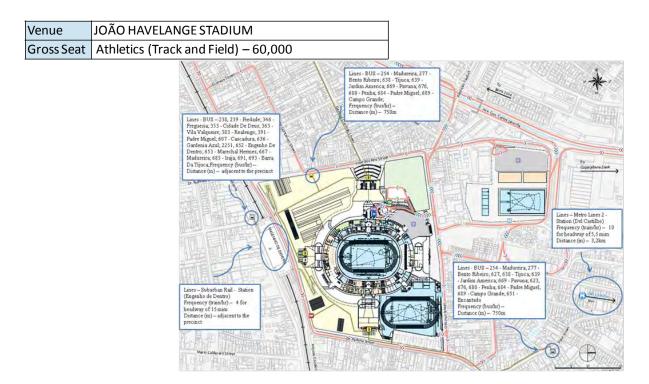


Figure 3-100 Transport System of Rio Stadium

House

4) Copacabana Zone

The demand characteristics of Copacabana Zone are as follows:

- \geq Peak demand: about 15,000 per hour (relatively small);
- Several competition venues are located along the coast line; \geq
 - Short-distance transportation such as local buses and integration across venues in this zone is 0 necessary
- Hotels area;
 - Traveler information and event information need to be provided for hotel guests; and 0

Table 3-24 Venues in Copacabana Zone

Metro stations are adjacent to each venue. \geq

Venue
Copacabana Stadium
Fort Copacabana
Lagoa Rodrigo de Freitas
Marina da Glória
Flamengo Park Cluster

The main routes for the spectators in the Copacabana Zone are as follows:

- SuperVIA and Metro 1; \geq
- Metro 1, Metro 2, and Metro 4; and
- Local buses. \triangleright

Arrival at Copacabana

Departure from Copacabana



Figure 3-101 Main Flow of Spectators in Copacabana Zone

[Transportation System by Venue]

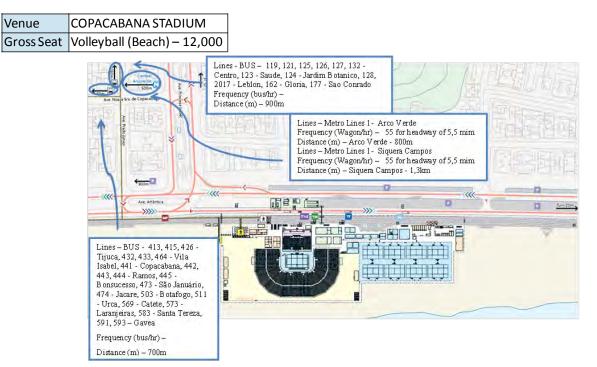


Figure 3-102 Transport System of Copacabana Stadium

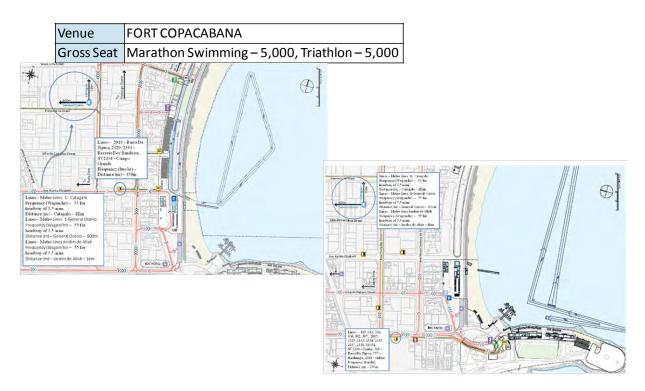


Figure 3-103 Transport System of Fort Copacabana

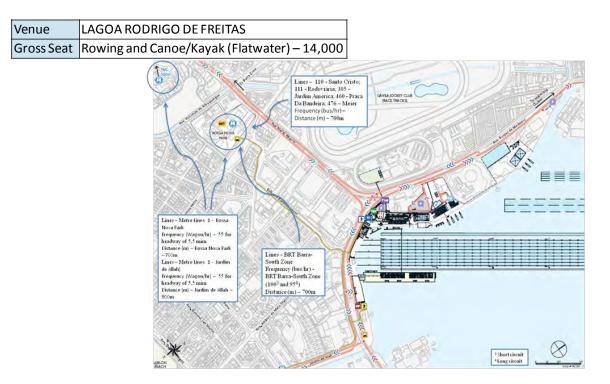


Figure 3-104 Transport System of Lagoa Rodrigo de Freitas



Figure 3-105 Transport System of Marina da Gloria

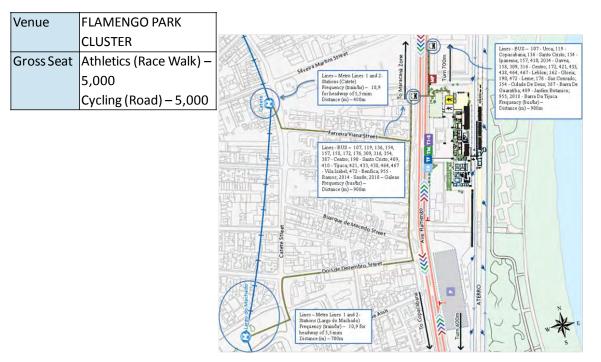


Figure 3-106 Transport System of Flamengo Park Cluster

House

5) Deodoro Zone

The demand characteristics of Deodoro Zone are as follows:

- > Peak demand: about 20,000 per hour (relatively small);
- ➤ This zone is located in the suburbs;
 - o High-speed mass transit system needs to be provided
- BRT station is adjacent; and
- SuperVIA stations are more than 1 km away from the venues.

Table 3-25 Venues in Deodoro Zone

Venue Deodoro Arena, Deodoro Modern Pentathlon Park and National Shooting Center National Equestrian Center X PARK

The main routes for the spectators in the Deodoro Zone are as follows:

- ▶ BRT (TransBrasil), Metro 1, and Metro 4; and
- ➢ BRT (TransCarioca).

Arrival at Deodoro

Departure from Deodoro



Figure 3-107 Main Flow of Spectators in Deodoro Zone

[Transportation System by Venue]

Venue	Deodoro Arena, Deodoro Modern Pentathlon
	Park and National Shooting Center
Gross Seat	Deodoro Arena (Fencing) – 5,000
	Modern Pentathlon Park – 15,000
	Shooting - Rifle and Pistol – 3,850
	Shooting - Trap – 3,000;

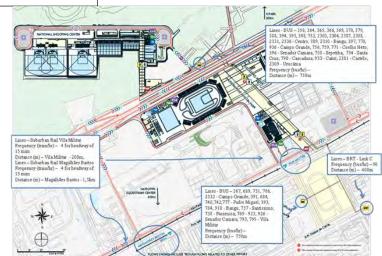


Figure 3-108 Transport System of Deodoro Arena, Deodoro Modern Pentathlon Park, and National Shooting Center

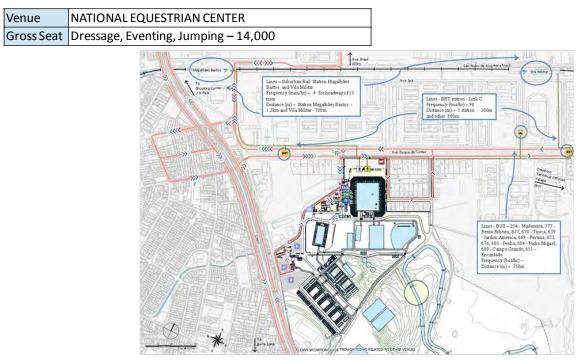


Figure 3-109 Transport System of National Equestrian Center

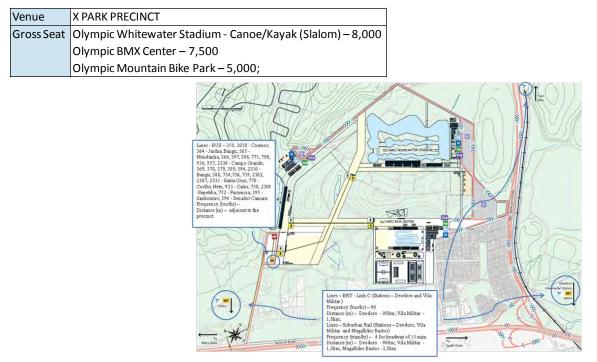


Figure 3-110 Transport System of X Park Precinct

(3) Management of Spectators Demand

Considering the main flow of spectators demand, the proposed management strategies are described as follows:

Barra

- BRT operation (vehicle control)
- BRT travel information
- BRT approach information
- Provision of information of venues

<u>Maracana</u>

- Train and Metro approach information
- Access information from stations to venues (direction and crowd management)

Rio Stadium

- Train approach information
- ➢ Bus location system
- Access information from stations to venues (direction and crowd management)

Copacabana

- ➢ Bus location system
- Provision of information of venues
- > Event information and traveler information for hotel guests

Deodoro

- BRT operation (vehicle control)
- ➢ BRT travel information
- > BRT approach information

(4) Plan for Important Points

Figure 3-111 below shows the integration points that require special attention in the transport management strategies. Such points were defined based on the main flow of spectators across the venues.



Figure 3-111 Main Integration Points for Spectators Demand

3.4.5 ITS Services for Olympic Games Transport

Considering the characteristics of background demand, Olympic Games family demand, and spectators demand, the ITS service requirements are described as follows:

- > Traffic management for background and Olympic Games family demands;
- > Transport management for spectators demand; and
- > Event management for spectators demand.

Traffic Management (Background and Olympic Games Family Demand)

- 1. Travel time information along Olympic Lanes for background traffic and Olympic Games family traffic
- 2. Traffic control along the BRT corridor (TransOlympica, TransOeste)
 - e.g., Priority signal control for BRT and Olympic Games family demands

BRT fleet operation

3. Information provision of parking occupation

Transport Management (Spectators Demand)

- 1. Approach information of public transport
- 2. Integration between modes

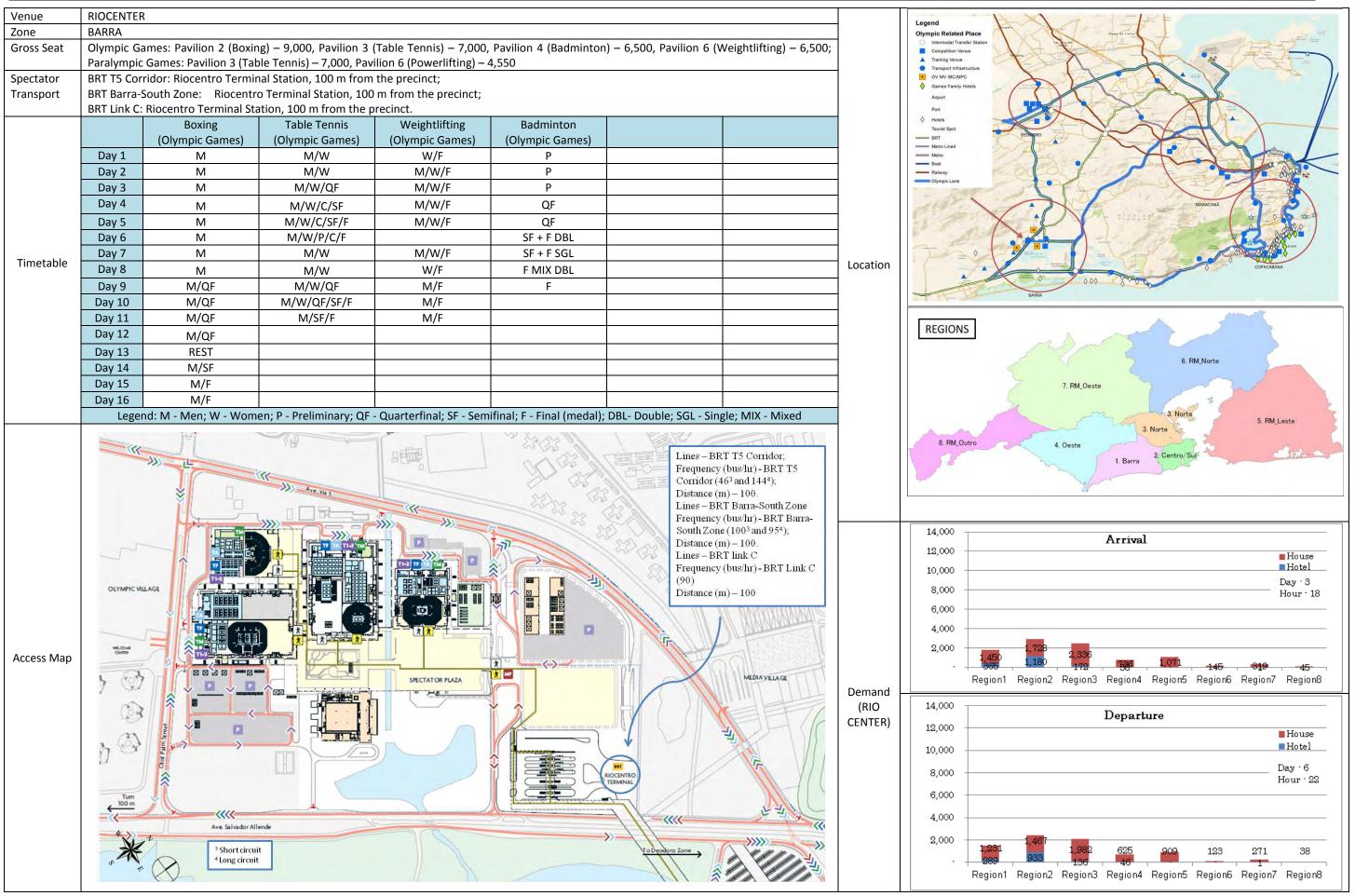
Event Management

- 1. Event information provision for hotel guests
- 2. Event information of multiple venues, especially in Barra Zone and Copacabana Zone
- 3. Access information from adjacent stations to venues, especially in Maracana Stadium and Rio Stadium

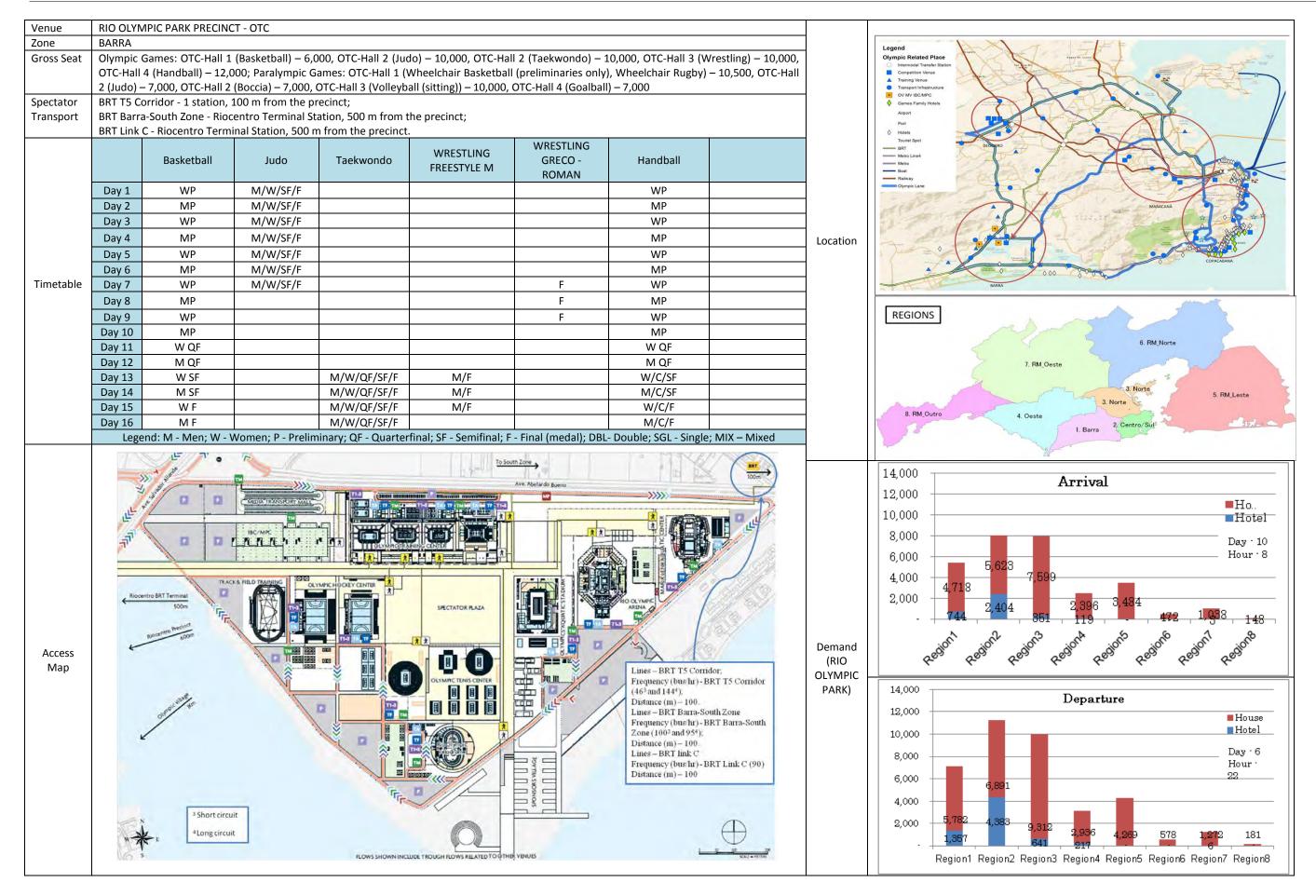
Figure 3-112 Requirement for ITS Services for Olympic Games Transport Management

3.4.6 Venue Plan

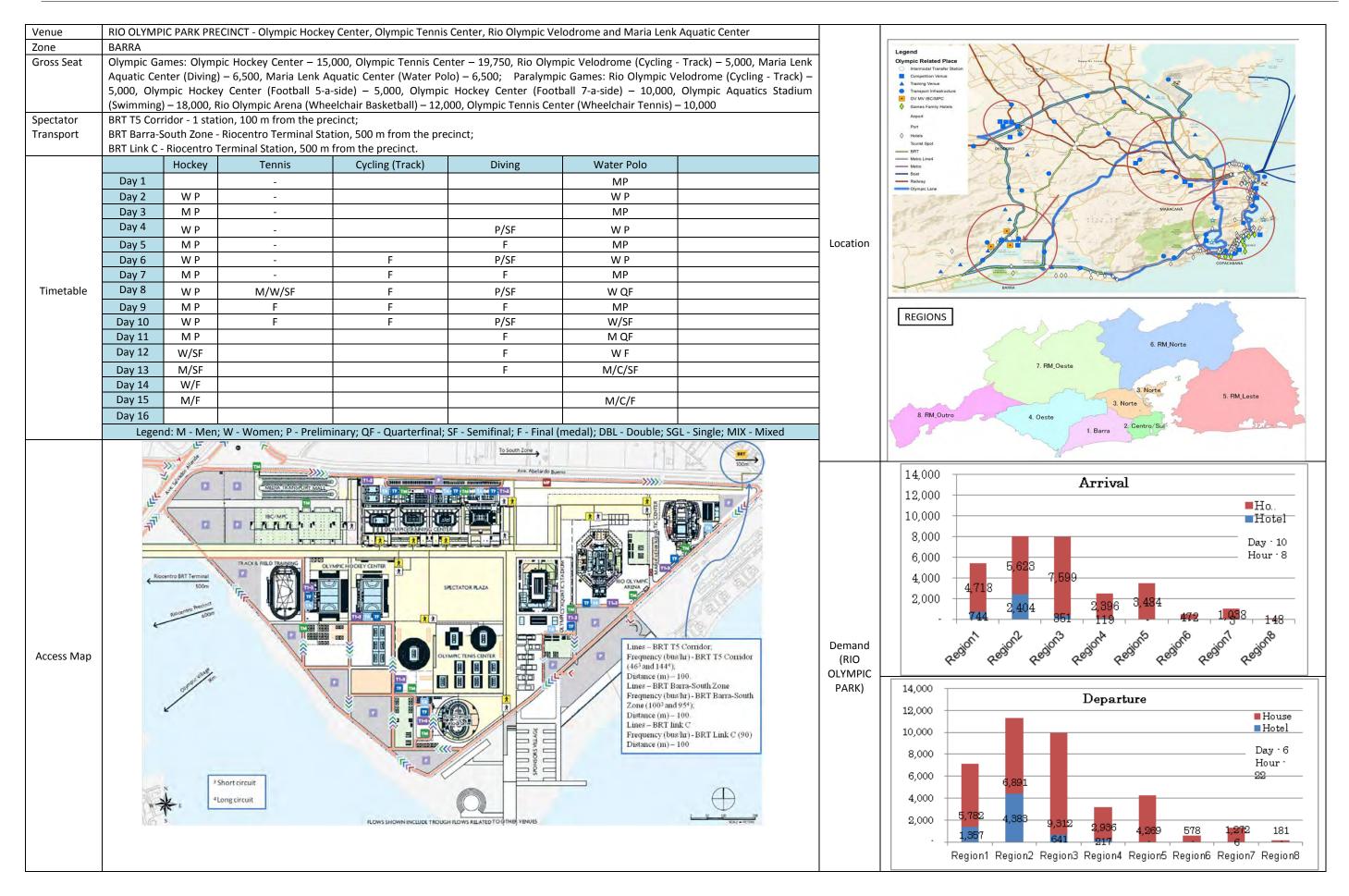
The plans for the venues are shown in the next pages. These should be considered as detailed transport plans to be formulated in the near future.

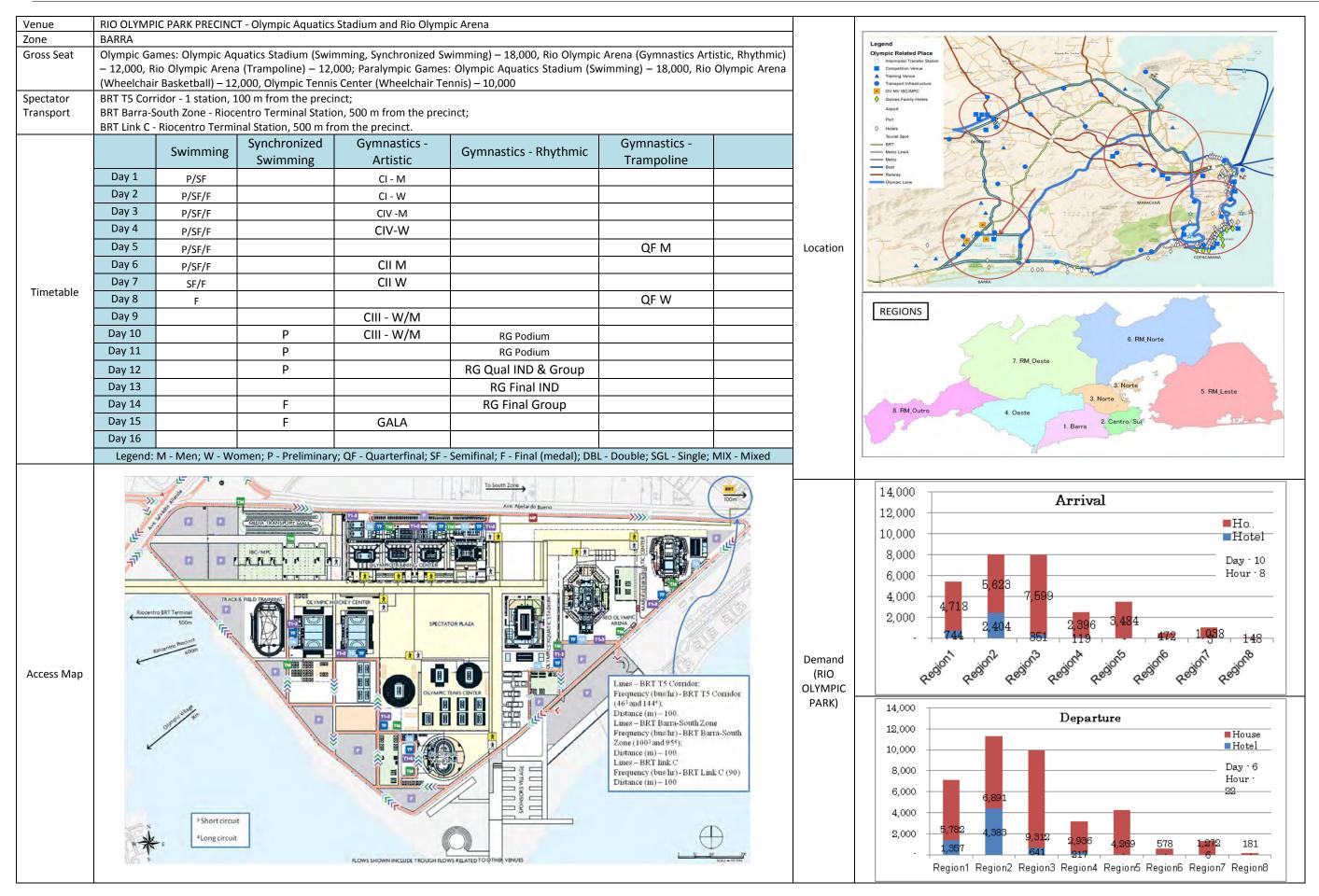


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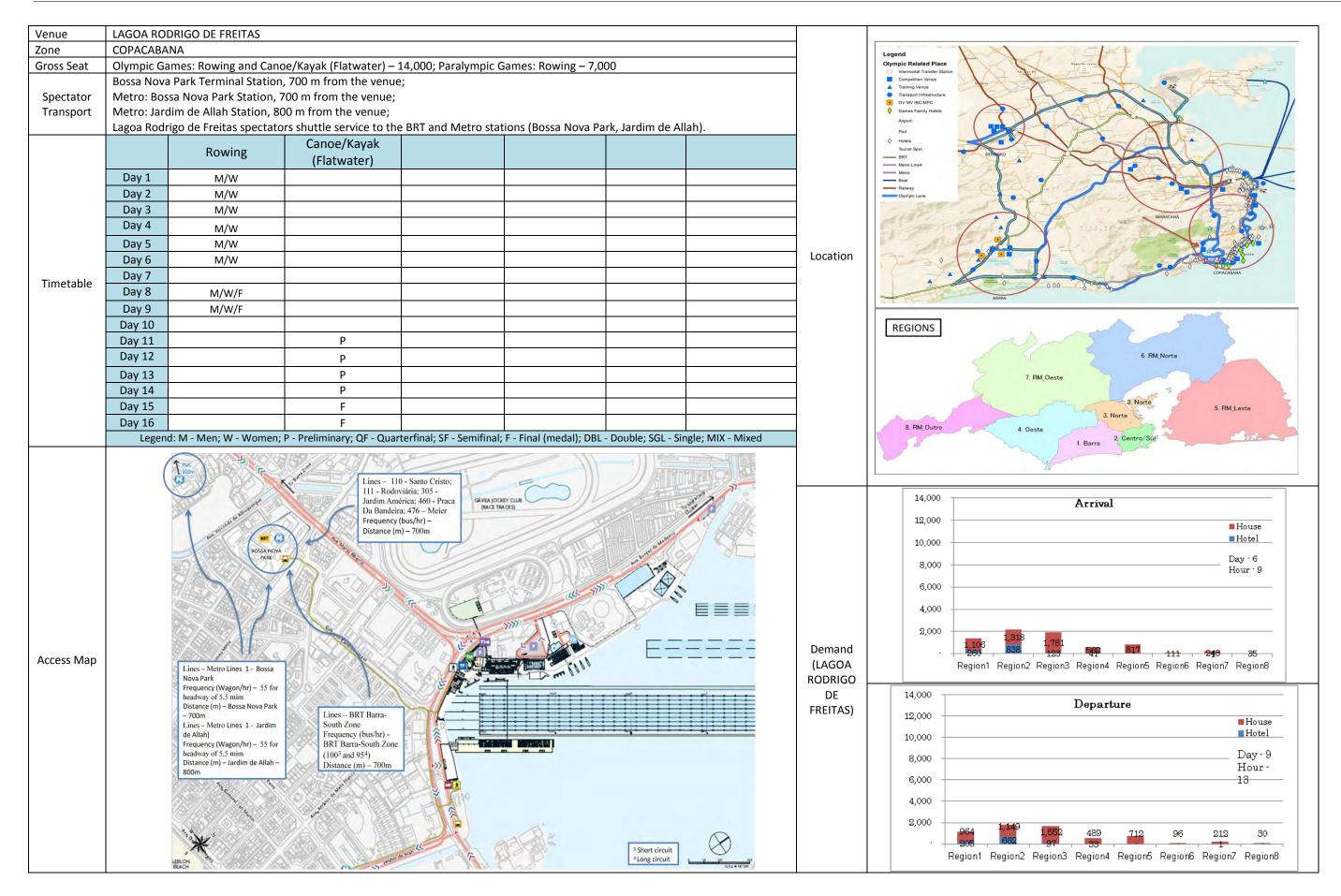


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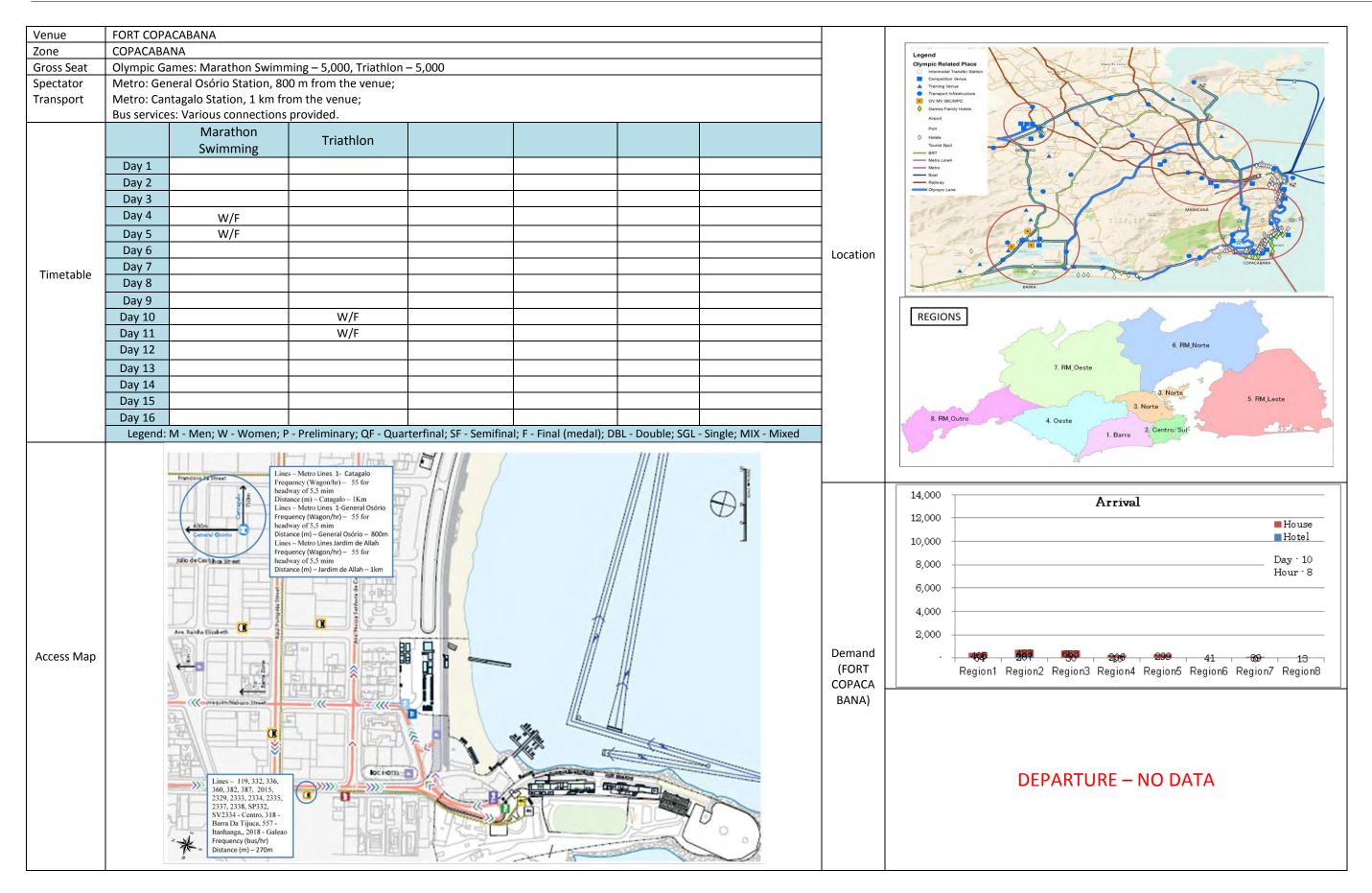




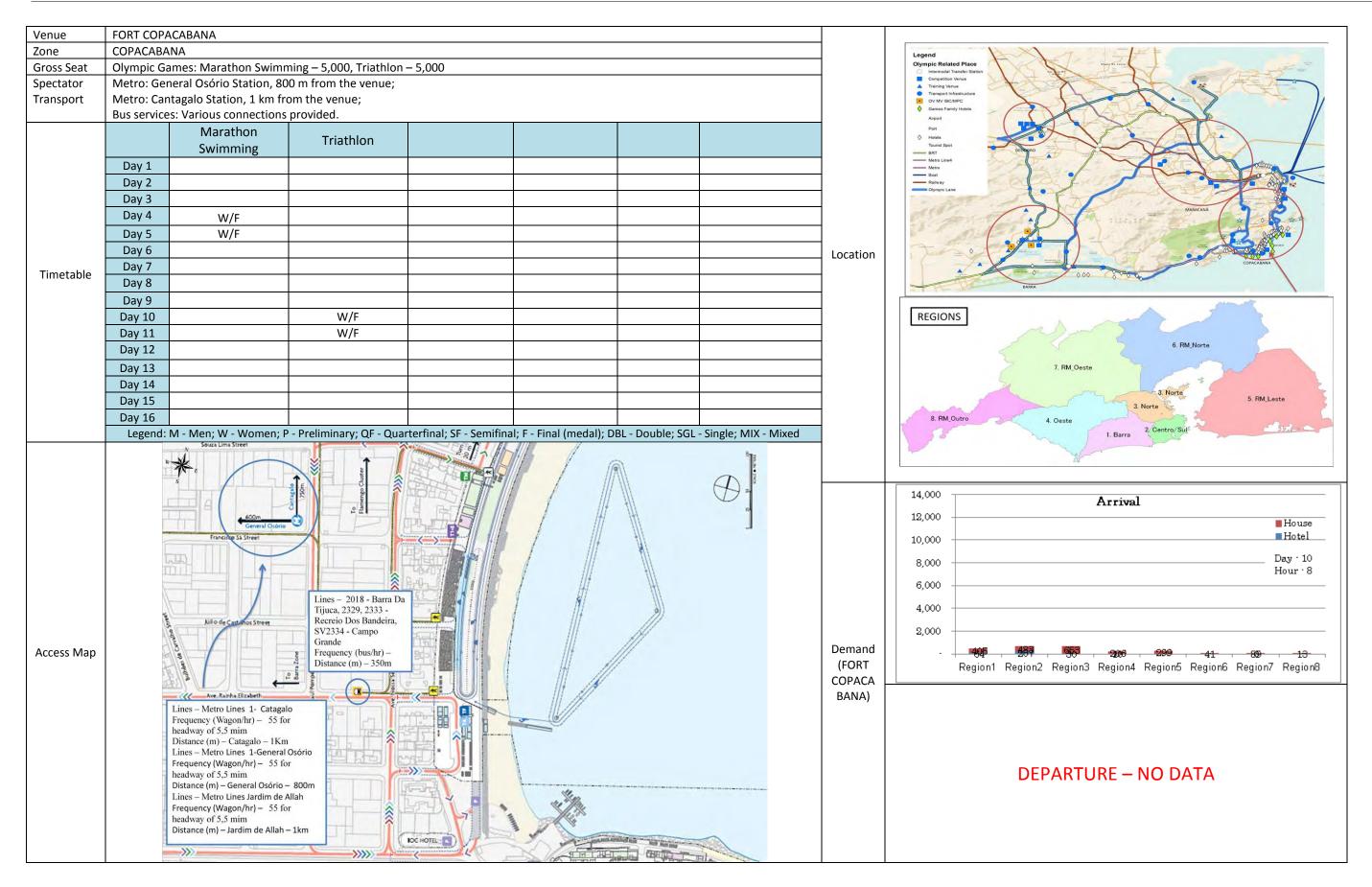
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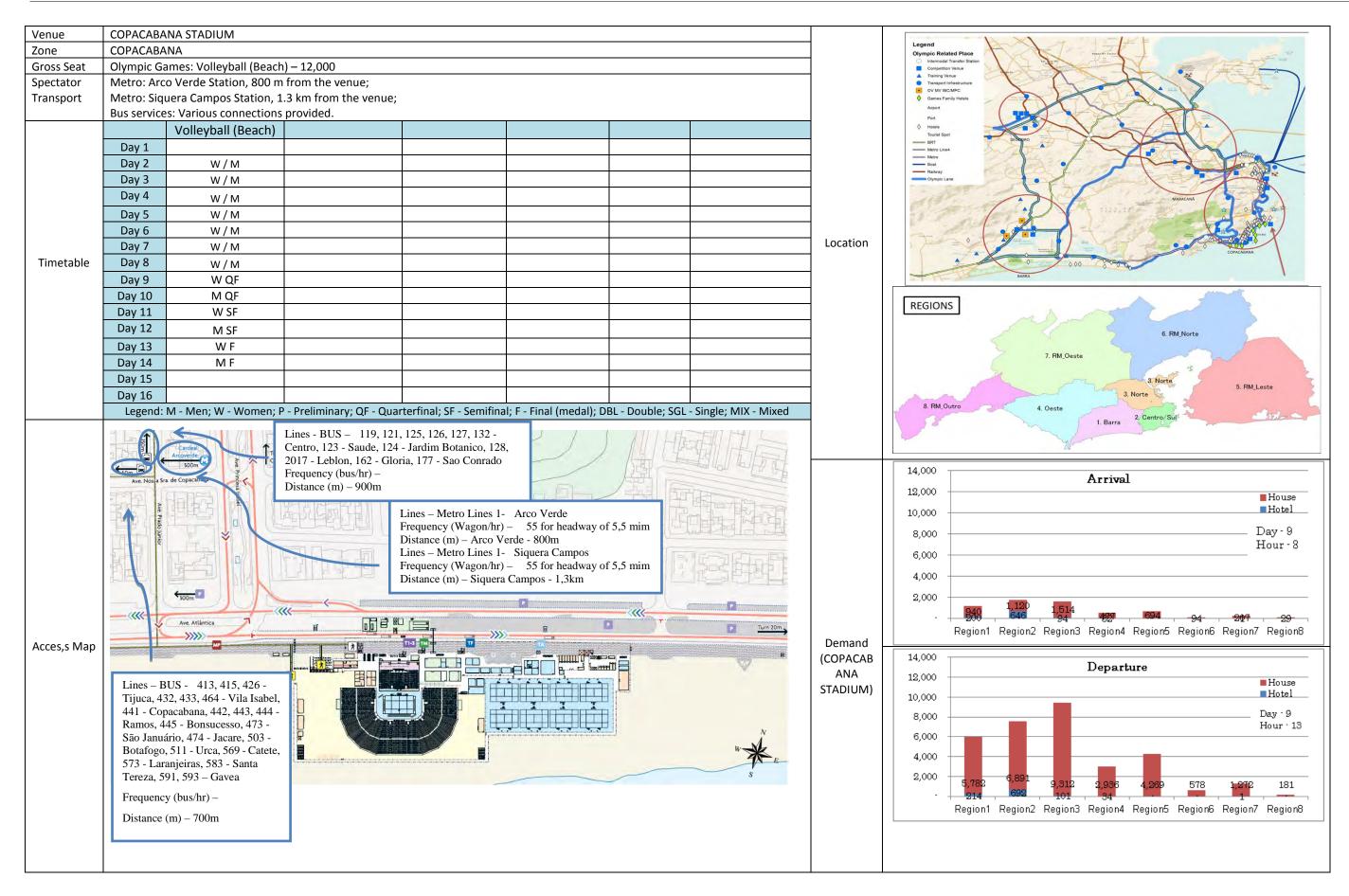
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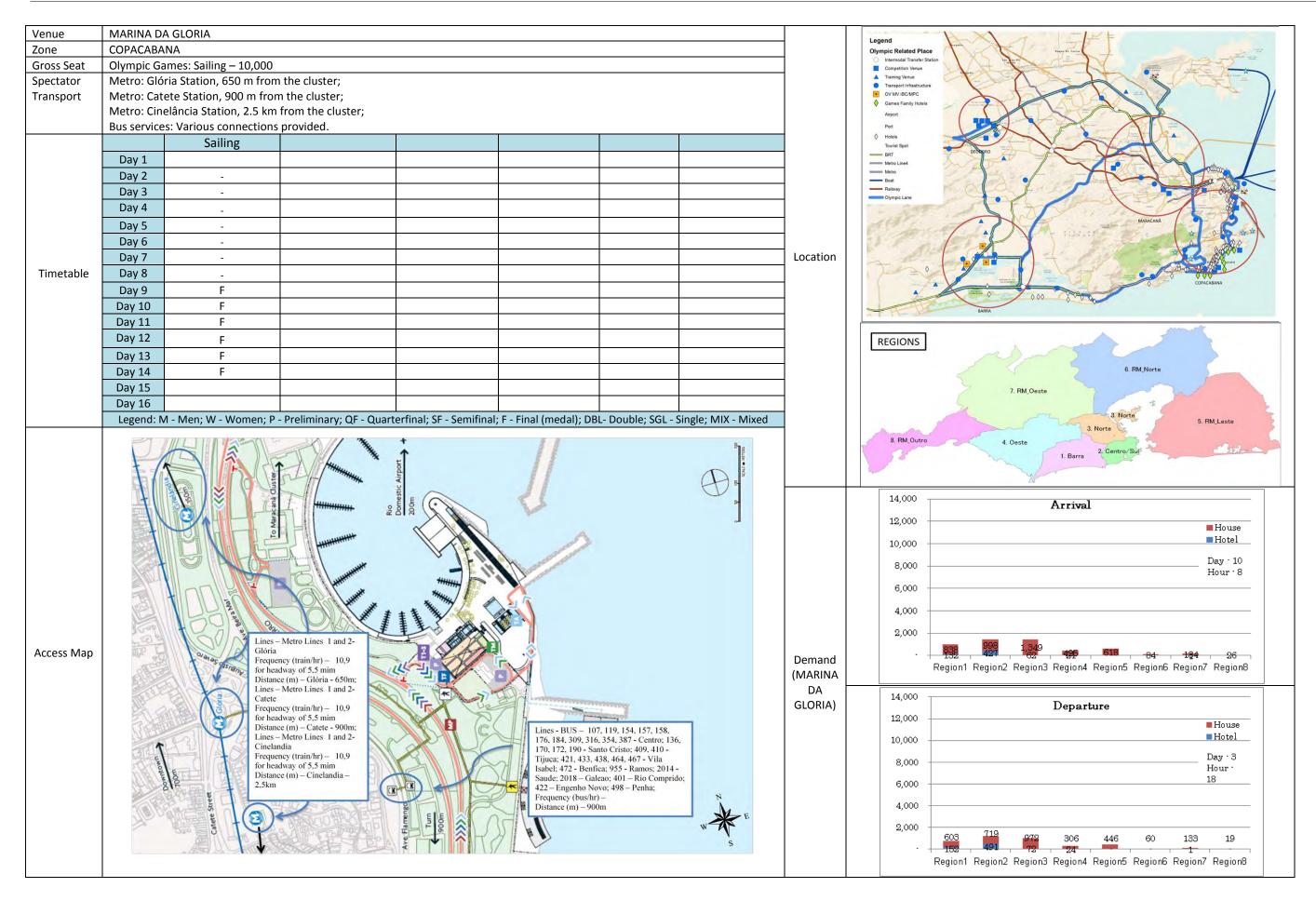


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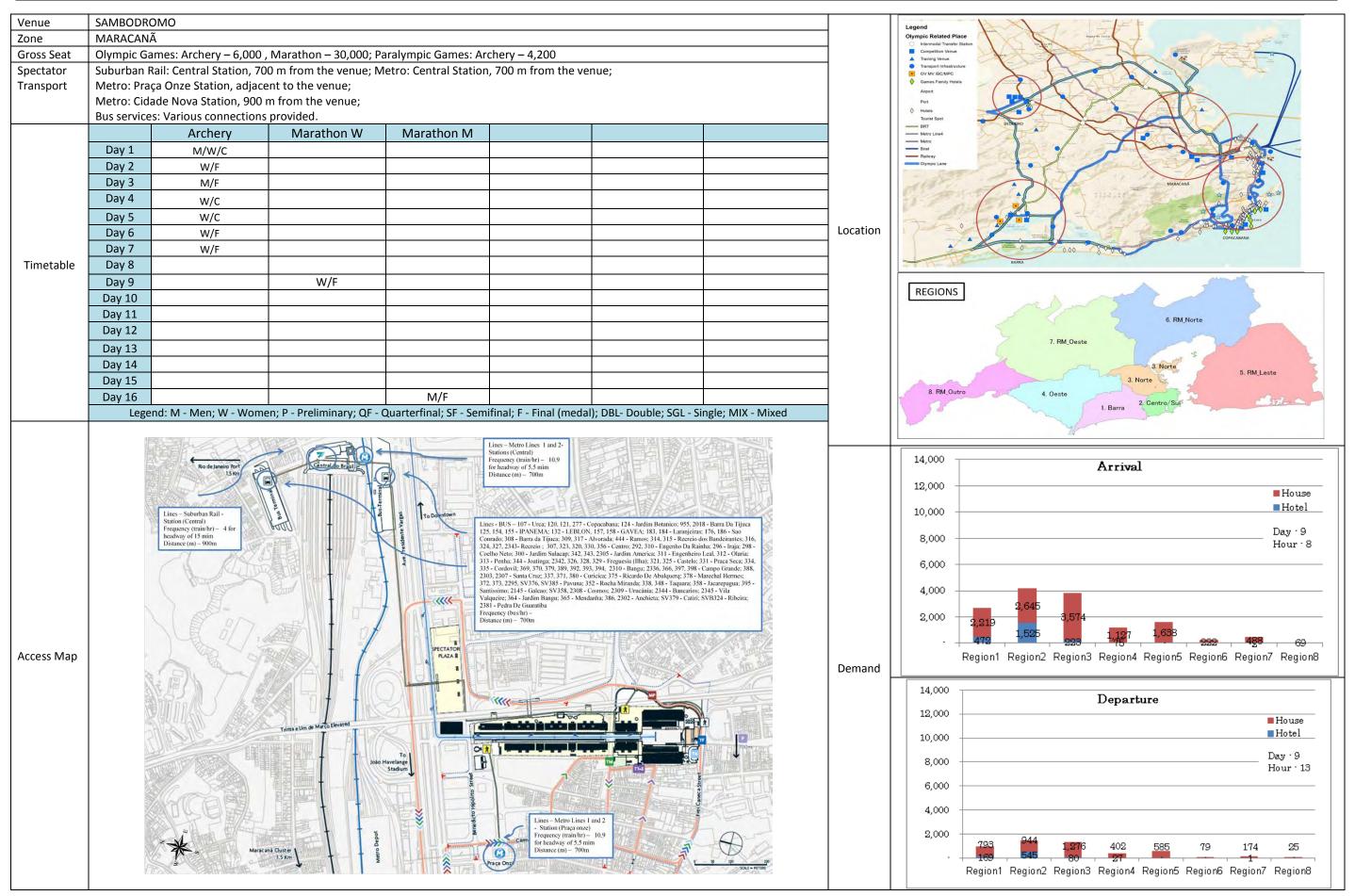
Venue	FLAMENGO	PARK CLUSTER							
Zone	COPACABAI								Legend Olympic Related Place
Gross Seat	Olympic Ga (Road) – 2,5	mes: Athletics (Race \ 600		intermodal Transfer Station Competition Venue Transport Infrastructure					
Spectator	Metro: Catete Station, 400 m from the cluster;								O V MV IBC/MC Games Family Hotels
Transport			, 700 m from the cluste	er;					Airport Port
	Bus services	: Various connections							Hotels Tourist Spot
l	David.	RACE WALK	ROAD CYCLING						BRT DEGODORO
l	Day 1		M/F						
l	Day 2 Day 3		W/F						Railway Olympic Lane
	Day 4								10 -> 0
	Day 5		M/W/F						
1	Day 6							Location	
	, Day 7							Location	
Timetable	Day 8	M 20 km/F							
	Day 9								BARRA
	Day 10								REGIONS
	Day 11								REGIONS
ł	Day 12	W 20 km/F							
l	Day 13								7. RM_Oest
1	Day 14							l	2
l	Day 15 Day 16	M 50 km/F							
1		I - Men: W - Women: P	l - Preliminary; QF - Quart	erfinal: SE - Semifina	l: E - Final (medal): DB	L - Double: SGL -	Single: MIX - Mixed		8. RM_Outro 4. Oeste
Access Map			Stream Marchas Street Lines – Metro Lin Stations (Catele) Frequency (trainh) for headway of 5,5 Distance (m) – 400 Ferreira Vian- Lines - BUS – 100 157, 158, 172, 176 387 Centre: 190 410 - Tijuca; 421, - Vial sabel; 422, - Vial sabel; 422, Distance (m) – 900 Burrque de Mac	r) - 10.9 mim m *Street 7, 119, 136, 154, .309, 316, 354, .3016, 354, .8anto Cristo: 409, 333, 438, 464, 467 Benfica; 955 - de: 2018 - Galeao m	Copacabana Ipanema: 15 158, 309, 31 438, 464, 40 190, 472 - 1 354 - Cidad Giurartiba-4	5 - 107 - Urca: 119 - 136 - Santo Cristo: 154 - 57, 410, 2014 - Gavea: 16 - Centro: 172, 421, 433, 57 - Leblon: 162 - Gloria: eme; 176 - Sao Conrado: e De Deus; 387 - Barra De 1909 - Jardim Botanico: Barra Da Tijuca bus/hr) - 0 - 900m		Demand (FLAMENGO PARK CLUSTER)	ARRIV
			Doisde Dezemb Lines – Metro Lines 1 and 2- Stations (Large do Machado) Frequency (train hr) – 10.91 headway of 5.5 min Distance (m) – 700m	ro.Street	Tum 600m	W K E			DEPART

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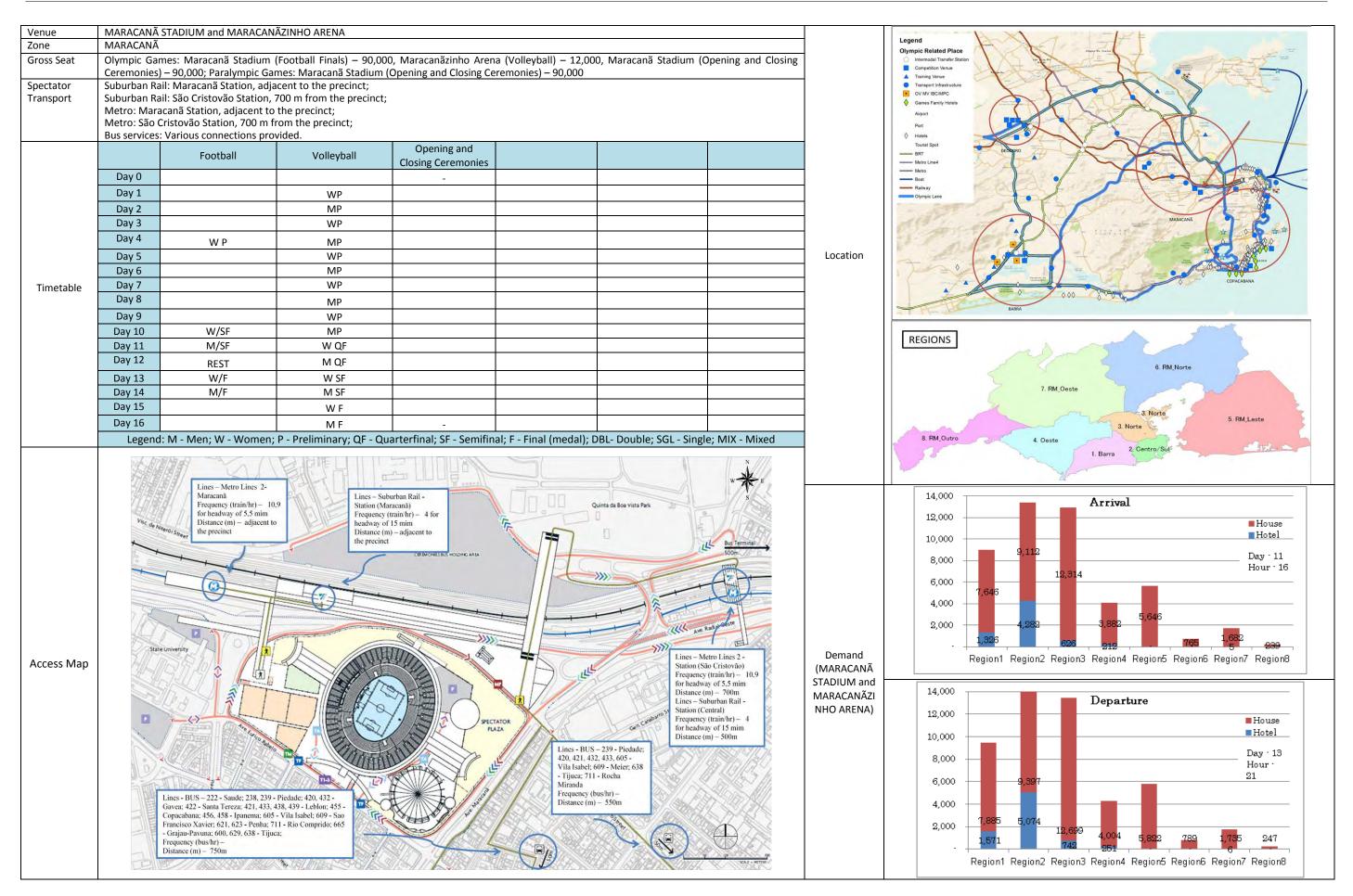




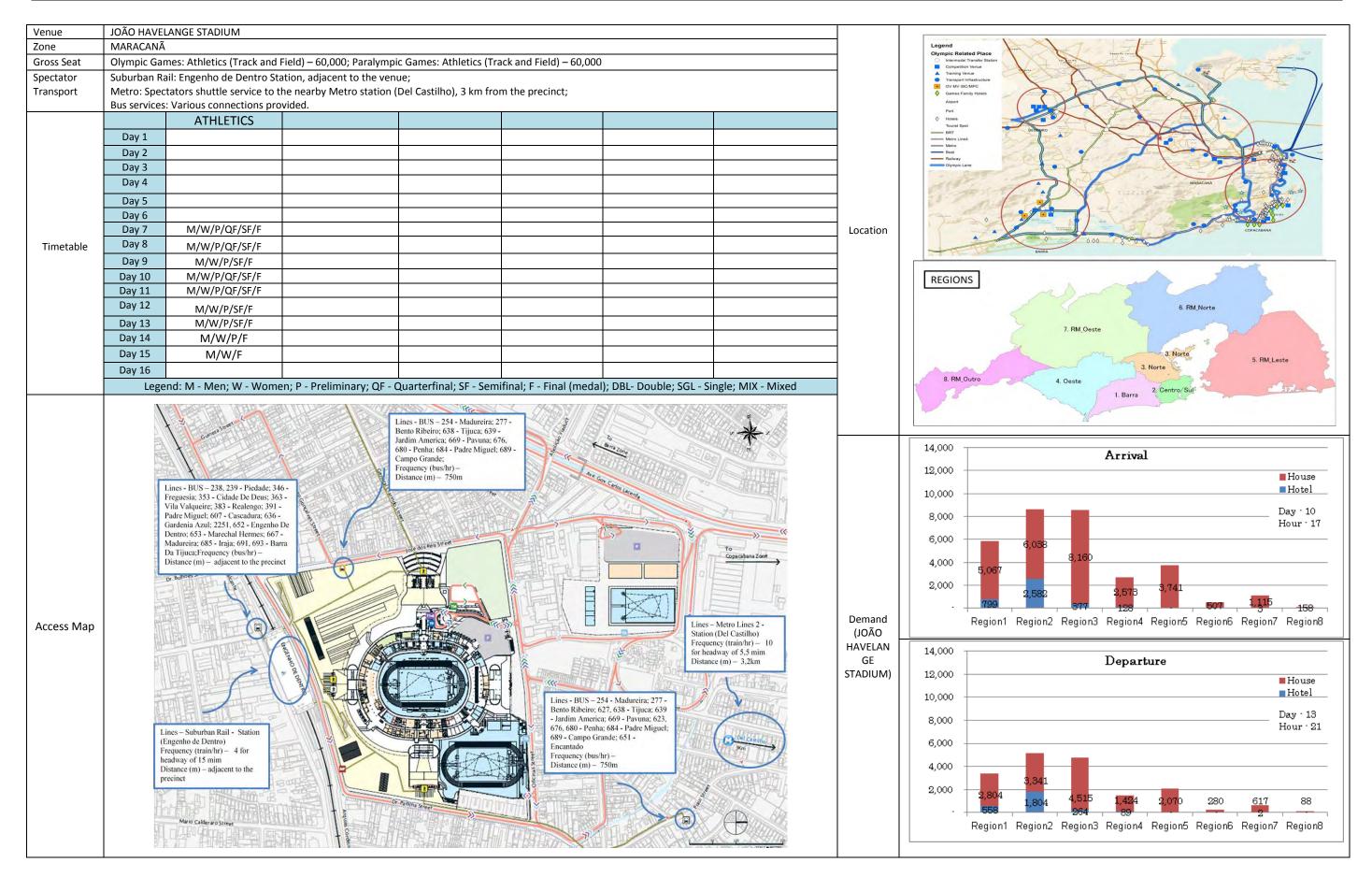
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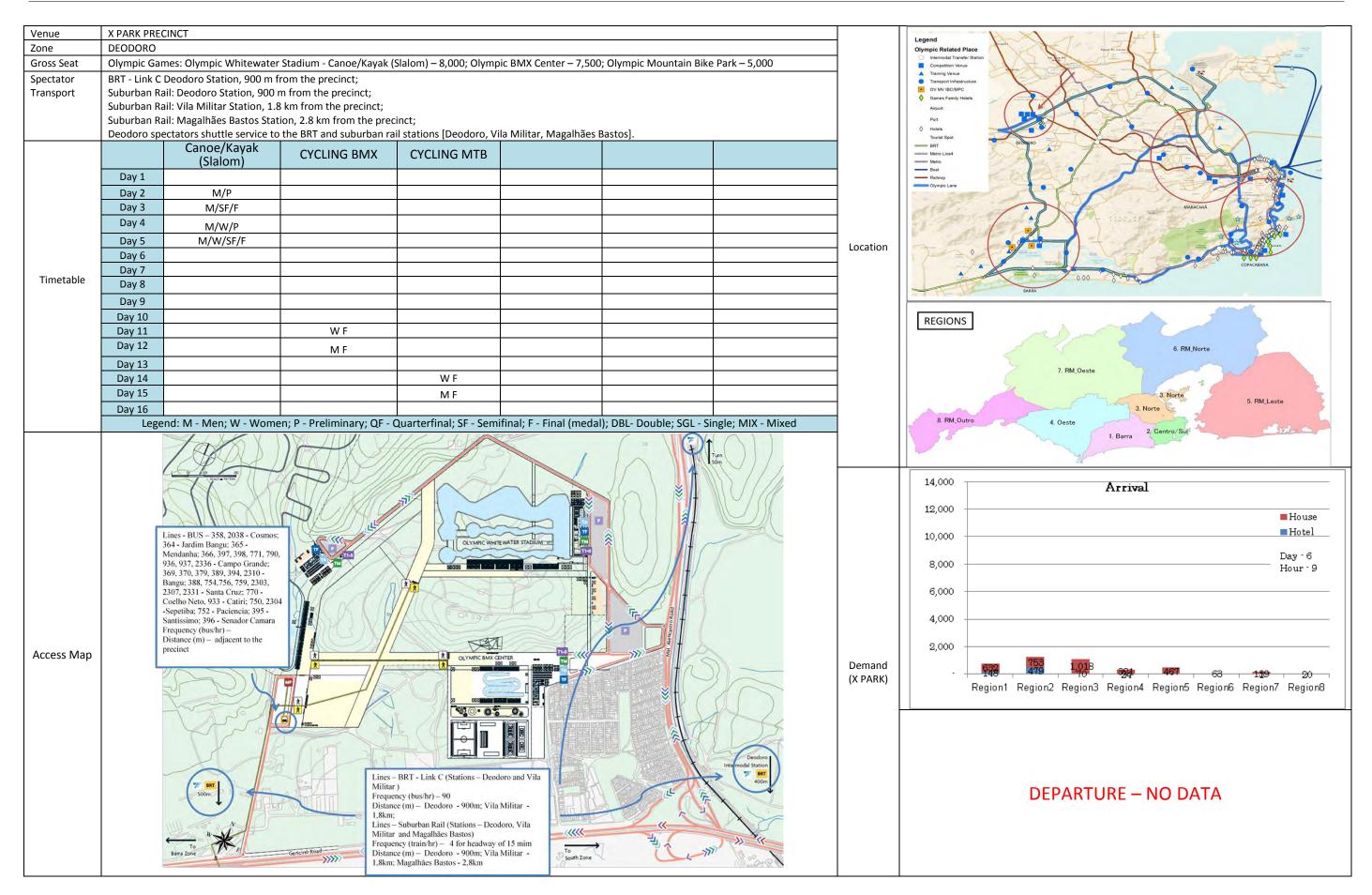
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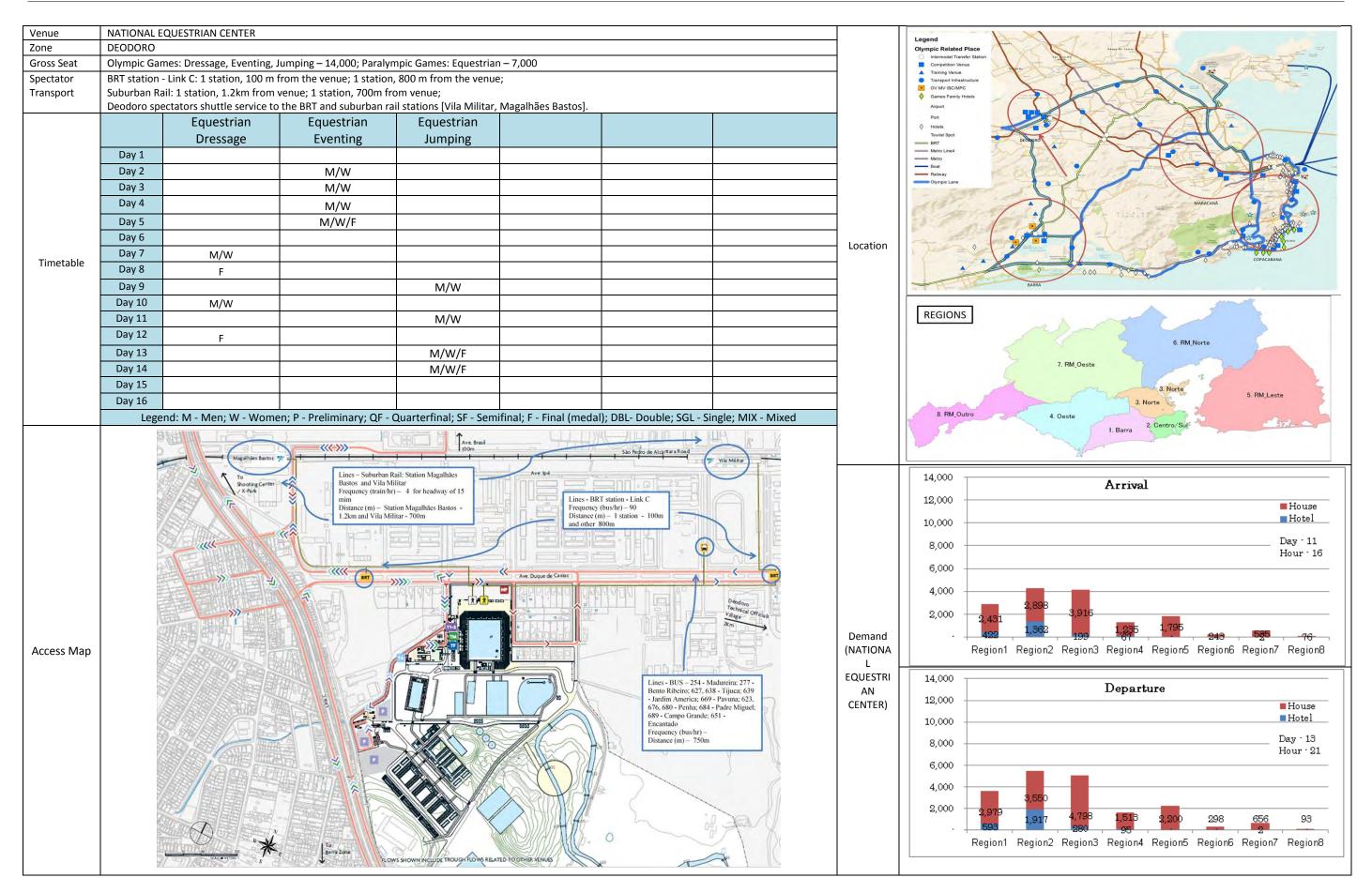


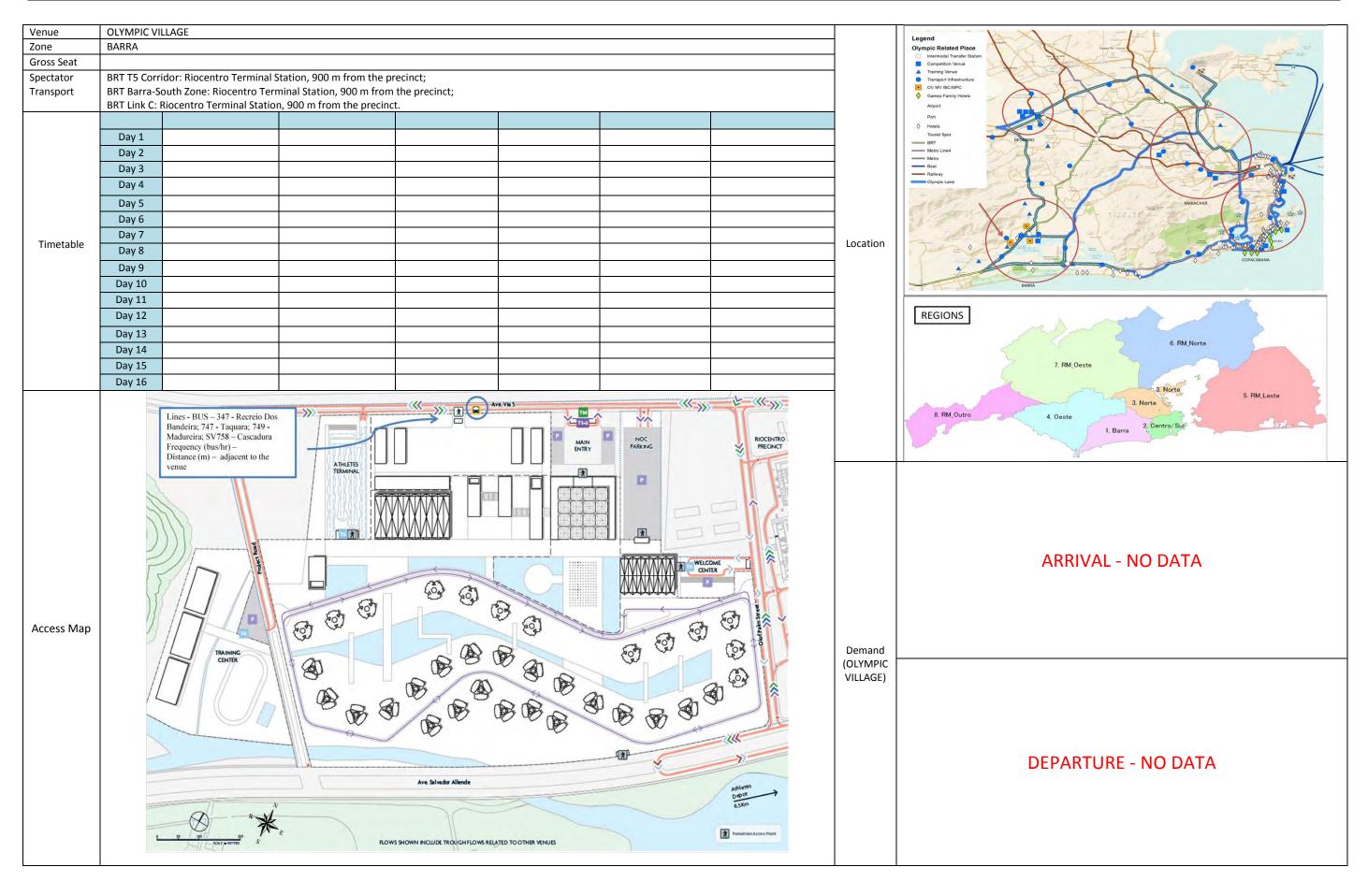
Venue	Deodoro Are DEODORO	ena, Deodoro Modern Pen	tathlon Park and Nationa	I Shooting Center					Legend	Frank June
Zone Gross Seat	Olympic Games: Deodoro Arena (Fencing) – 5,000; Modern Pentathlon Park – 15,000; Shooting (Rifle and Pistol) – 3,850; Shooting (Trap) – 3,000; Paralym								Olympic Related Place	
	Games: Deo	doro Arena (Wheelchair Fe	encing) – 2,500; Shooting			, , , , ,			Training Venue Transport Infrastructure	A C
Spectator Transport		1 station, 400 m from the ail: Vila Militar Station, 200		rage).					OV MV IBC/MPC Games Family Hotels	AX
mansport		ail: Magalhães Bastos Stati							Airport	
	Deodoro spe	ectators shuttle service to			la Militar, Magalhães	Bastos].			Hotels Tourist Spot	
		Fencing	Modern	Shooting - Rifle	Shooting - Trap				BRT Metro Line4	DECEDICO
		-	Pentathlon	and Pistol					Boat Bailway	222
	Day 1	W F		M/W/P/F	M/P				Olympic Lane	
	Day 2 Day 3	M F W F		W/P/F M/P/F	M/P/F W/P/F				2138	->
	Day 3 Day 4				M/P/F				S. Mary	1.0
	Day 1 Day 5	M F M/W/SF/F		M/P/F W/P/F	IVI/F/F			1	-	
	Day 5 Day 6	W F		W/P/F	W/P/F			Location		A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
	Day 7	MF		M/P/F	M/P					
Timetable	, Day 8	W F		M/P/F	M/P/F				TELC	BARRA
	Day 9	MF		M/P/F						
	Day 10								REGIONS	A
	Day 11									14
	Day 12									5
	Day 13									7. RN
	Day 14		W F						~	
	Day 15		M F						8. RM_Outro	4. Oest
	Day 16	nd: M - Men; W - Wome			final, E. Final (mada)		ingle: MIX Mixed		1 58	4. Uest
Access Map	Fre 15 Dis Lin Fre 15	res – Suburban Rail Vila Militar equency (train/hr) – 4 for headway min stance (m) – Vila Militar - 200m; tes – Suburban Rail Magalhāes Basto equency (train/hr) – 4 for headway min stance (m) – Magalhāes Bastos - 1,31	of of	n 233 740 784 738 Sen: Milli Free	s- BUS – 367, 689, 731, 786, 2- Campo Grande; 391, 684, 742, 777 - Padre Miguel; 393, 918 - Bangu; 737 - Santissim - Paciencia; 769 – 923, 926 - dor Camara; 793, 795 - Vila	Lines - BUS – 358, 364, 365, 366 188, 394, 395, 398, 752, 2303, 23 1331, 2336 - Centro; 389, 2310 - 136 - Campo Grande; 756, 759, 7 196 - Senador Camara; 750 - Sep Truz; 790 - Cascadura; 933 - Cati 1309 - Urucânia requency (bus/hr) – Distance (m) – 750m	04, 2307, 2308, Bangu: 397, 770, 71 - Coelho Neto: tiba: 754 - Santa ri; 2381 - Castelo:	Demand (Deodoro Arena, Deodoro Modern Pentathlon Park and National Shooting Center)	14,000 12,000 10,000 8,000 6,000 4,000 2,000	1,207 Region1 Region2 Region1 Region2

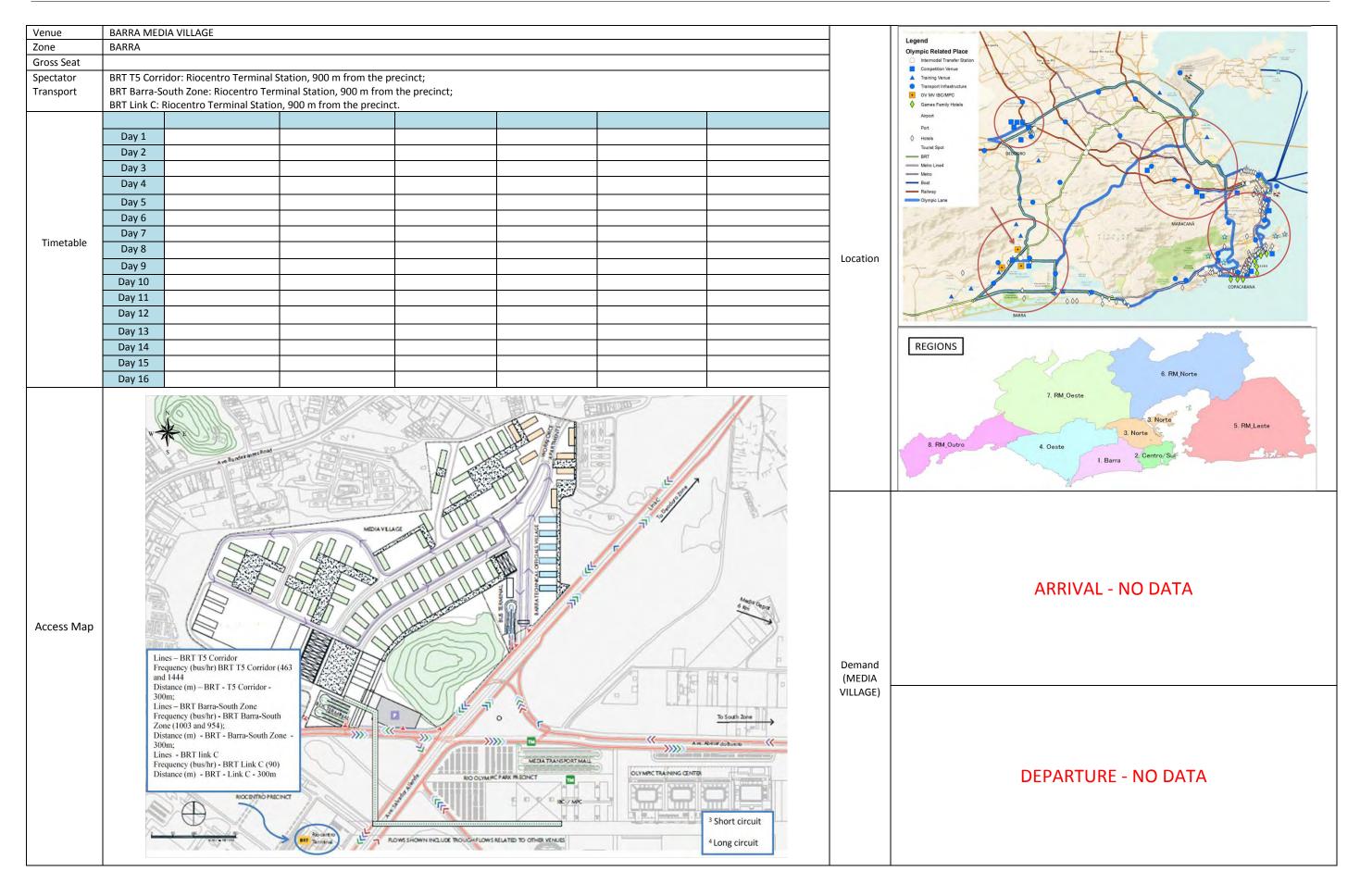
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3.5 ACESSIBILITY SURVEY

3.5.1 Overview

The objective of this survey is to clarify the current conditions and identify the accessibility/mobility problems for all modes of transport in the RMRJ. All the survey pictures in this section were taken by the JICA Study Team. The target places included stops, stations, and terminals where the following aspects were verified:

- Overall station/stop conditions;
- Accessibility and mobility;
- Direction signs;
- Maps, route info, timetable, and travel time info availability;
- ➢ ITS services;
- > Ticketing booth, automated service, and fare information;
- > Information in foreign languages; and
- Safety.

The survey was conducted in September and October 2012. The survey was planned to cover most of the municipal areas and part of the metropolitan areas, mainly those reached by train and ferry. The main stops/stations and terminals of the following modes visited and surveyed are as follows:

- Rail (Supervia),
- Metro,
- ➢ Ferry (Barcas),
- Cable Car (Teleferico),
- Bus Rapid System (BRS),
- Bus Rapid Transit (BRT),
- Bus Terminals, and
- Bike Rio.



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 3-113 Metro, Rail, Cable Car, Ferry, BRS and BRT Stations

3.5.2 SURVEY RESULTS

The complete survey results with pictures and field notes describing the current conditions of stops/stations and terminals by mode are presented in Appendix 6. The key issues observed at each mode are described as follows:

- (1) Rail (Supervia)
 - Safety hazards around stations;
 - Need for better direction signs (especially at entrances);
 - > Addition of general route map and train arrival info at platforms; and
 - > Lack of accessibility for disabled users.



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 3-114 Key Observations at Rail Stations

- (2) Metro
 - Zona Sul stations to be better equipped;
 - Small font size for info in English;
 - ➢ No train arrival/travel time info; and
 - ➢ Good accessibility and direction signs.



Figure 3-115 Key Observations at Metro Stations

- (3) Ferry (Barcas)
 - Safety hazard: gap between the pier and the ferry boat;
 - No messages in foreign language;
 - > Need more information, signs, and maps indicating the surrounding area location.



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 3-116 Key Observations at Ferry Stations

- (4) Cable Car
 - ➢ Guided pathway;
 - Small font size for foreign language; and
 - Good accessibility and direction signs.



Figure 3-117 Key Observations at Cable Car

- (5) BRS
 - Some bus stops have unsafe conditions;
 - No messages/signs in foreign language;
 - No timetable/bus arrival info;
 - Bus agglomeration around stops; and
 - ▶ In general, vandalism and damages at bus stops.



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 3-118 Key Observations at BRS Stops

- (6) BRT (TransOeste Line)
 - System is still under construction;
 - No messages/signs in foreign language;
 - Bus arrival information available at some stations;
 - ➢ Good accessibility around stations; and
 - > Dedicated boarding zone for disabled users.



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 3-119 Key Observations at BRT Stops

- (7) Bus Terminals
- 1) Roberto Silveira (Niteroi)
- ➢ No info in foreign language; and
- > Improvement needed for accessibility for disabled users.



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 3-120 Key Observations at Roberto Silveira Bus Terminal

- 2) Novo Rio (Rio de Janeiro)
 - ➢ Info in English are available;
 - Good accessibility and direction signs; and
 - Surveillance Control Center.



Figure 3-121 Key Observations at Novo Rio Bus Terminal

- (8) Bike Rio
 - > Need cell phone/mobile applications to unlock bikes;
 - Instructions available in English;
 - Integration with some metro stations; and
 - Difficult access at some locations.



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 3-122 Key Observations at Bike Rio Stations

3.5.3 COMPARISON SUMMARY

After analyzing the current conditions of stations/stops and terminals from the survey, the JICA Study Team ranked each mode in terms of the following criteria: overall conditions, accessibility, information availability, signs and directions, ITS services, and safety. As shown in Table 3-26 below, the rail mode was observed to be the most deficient mode while the recently installed TransOeste BRT was observed to have the most features that promote accessibility and mobility of public transport users (see the photos below).

Mode	Overall Conditions	Accessibility	Information Availability	Signs and Directions	ITS Services	Safety
Rail						
Metro						
Barcas					-	
Cable Car						
BRS						
BRT						╺╬╸╺╬╸
Bus Terminals				۲.		
Bike Rio						

 Table 3-26 Comparison Summary between Modes

+++ Excellent, ++ Good, + Average, - Below Average, -- Deficient



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 3-123 BRT – Example of Good Accessibility and Information for Users

3.5.4 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the accessibility survey, the key conclusions and requirements for public transport users are as follow:

- Improve accessibility for disabled users in some modes;
- > Maintenance needed to reduce the risk of accidents;
- > Need for better information in foreign languages;
- > Deficiency observed in terms of direction signs and guidance (specially for new users);
- Insufficient information regarding timetable and arrival/travel time (except BRT);
- Increase the use of ITS to better inform and assist users (e.g., automated kiosk centers in different languages, monitors and panels with route, arrival/travel time, next stop/station, etc.).

As a final comparison, Figure 3-124 below illustrates how the discussed accessibility and information requirements were successfully implemented in London across different modes.



(a) Approach and Operation Info



(b) Automatic Ticket Barrier



(c) Visitor and Access Info



(d) Traveler Info at Stations and Vehicles

